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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

FOOD, CONSUMERS' GOODS INDUSTRIES  
CLOSE YEAR ON OPTIMISTIC NOTE

Numbers in parentheses refer to the appended list of sources.

As 1949 drew to a close, old trends were reemphasized in Soviet food and consumers' goods industries. Continued qualitative as well as quantitative gains in production were noted in pre-term plan fulfillment, and assurances of even greater things to come were stressed.

On 10 December, the enterprises under the Ministry of Food Industry, Georgian SSR, completed the 1949 plan by 103.1 percent (in 1926 - 1927 prices). The output of products in excess of the 1949 year plan quota amounted to nearly 9 million rubles.

In the separate branches of industry, the plan for commodity production was completed as follows: tea industry 108 percent, tobacco industry 107.9 percent, production of mineral waters 106.3 percent, and oil and soap production 102.3 percent.

The 1949 year plan for the output of various products by enterprises under the supervision of the republic was completed as follows: output of prepared and packed tea, 111.9 percent, first-class tea 101.1 percent, vodka 105.5 percent, grape vodka (chacha) 113.7 percent, cognac 110 percent, grain alcohol, 107.5 percent, and grape juice 106.6 percent.

The plan for the production of tung oil was completed by 126.9 percent, tobacco by 123.6 percent, confectionery goods 103.6 percent, cigarettes 104.1 percent, industrial glycerine 105.5 percent, soap 100.4 percent, mineral waters 102.2 percent, and bottles 111.7 percent.(1)

On 21 December, sugar plants in Kazakhstan completed the 1949 year plan for production of sugar by 100.5 percent. The Taldy-Kurgan and Alma-Ata Sugar Plants are among the foremost in the republic. Workers of the sugar industry of Kazakhstan were well on their way toward fulfillment of their pledge to produce not less than 300,000 pud of sugar before the end of the 1949 year plan.(2)

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The Yerevan Metalware Plant fulfilled its Five-Year Plan for volume of production as far back as August 1949.(3)

The "Kvele" Plant in Latvia (probably in Riga), which produces petroleum burners, increased plant output considerably since the beginning of 1949. In July, labor productivity was 62 percent higher than in January, and during that month the mechanical shop produced 2,000 petroleum burners instead of the former 650.(4)

The "Rekords" Factory, one of the largest shoe factories in Riga, was recently reorganized and has begun to operate with assembly-line methods. The reorganization produced great changes. In former times, the average output of one machine was 27 pairs of shoes, or five pairs of shoes per square meter, whereas now the average output of one machine is 32 pairs, or 6.6 pairs of shoes per square meter.

A new shop will soon begin to operate on a 900-square meter area of the factory. This shop is to produce up to 600 pairs of shoes per day.(5)

Many enterprises which had not fulfilled their plans by the first week in December promised to meet the yearly quota with late bursts of effort. Food manufacturers worked hard to exceed their pledges by producing above-plan amounts, by producing new types of wares, and by further improving the quality of food products. The Ertil'skiy, Zherdevskiy, Ol'khovatskiy, and Bol'she-Gribanovskiy plants of the Voronezh Trust pledged to produce many thousands of centners of sugar above the 1949 year plan before the end of the year. The first Kuban Plant of Krasnodar Kray will produce thousands of centners of sugar above the year plan.

The Moscow confectionery factories, "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" and "Bol'shevik", both pledged to exceed by thousands of tons the plan for confectionery products by 15 and 21 December.

Workers and technical engineers of the Leningrad Confectionery Enterprises also pledged to increase output. The Factory imeni Samoylova pledged to produce thousands of millions of rubles' worth of confectionery products and to manufacture new products. The Factory imeni Krupskaya pledged to begin using a new confectionery frosting machine and to meet the year plan by 115 percent.

Workers of the Moscow Bread Factory imeni Tovarishch I. V. Stalin pledged to exceed the 1949 year plan by one million rubles.

Workers, engineers, and technicians of the Moscow Bread Factory imeni Mikoyan pledged to increase assortment of products by ten new varieties.

The largest perfume enterprises in the capital have also made pledges. The "Novaya Zarya" factory pledged to provide above-plan products. The "Svoboda" factory pledged to complete the year plan for production of toilet soap and high-quality soap. The "Slozhnyye Efery" factory, the Perfumery No 3, the plant "Steol", and others are striving to celebrate Stalin's birthday with new labor successes.(6)

The workers of the Leningrad Hydrolysis Plant imeni S. M. Kirov met their pledges to increase the capacity of the plant by 20 percent and to exceed the plan for capital construction and housing. Workers of the plant have undertaken new obligations to exceed the 1950 year plan, to work out and put into operation during 1950 measures to increase even further the capacity of the plant in the existing producing areas, to develop technological production further, and to guarantee the increase of alcohol output from each unit of raw material by 10 liters.(7)

Local industry enterprises in Leningrad will put out numerous varieties of new products in 1950. The products, primarily consumers' goods, will be used to replace old, worn-out goods.

Serial production of Neva radio receiving sets will begin at the hardware plant. The Plastmass Factory will manufacture slide rules; the Dzerzhinskiy

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Industrial Combine, hair clippers; and Plant No 6 will make enamelware. Higher-quality furniture, including elaborately finished round and square dining tables, will also be manufactured.(8)

The workers of the Tartu Leather Combine of the Estonian SSR have undertaken to increase their annual production and to improve the quality of their output.

Workers of the shoe shop have promised to produce 400 pairs of women's shoes a day in place of the 350 pairs produced heretofore. The workers have thus far fulfilled their promise.

Seventy-five percent of the products of the combine will now be grade A. In addition, the conservation of important materials is being stressed in the leather combine with a promise by the workers of a saving of 5,000 square decimeters of good leather a month.(9)

## SOURCES

1. Zarya Vostoka, No 248, 20 Dec 49
2. Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, No 249, 22 Dec 49
3. Kommunist, No 251, 23 Oct 49
4. Cina, Riga, No 205, 31 Aug 49
5. Cina, No 271, 18 Nov 49
6. Trud, No 294, 14 Dec 49
7. Pravda Vostoka, No 240, 7 Dec 49
8. Leningradskaya Pravda, No 289, 9 Dec 49
9. Rahva Haal, Tallin, No 232, 1 Oct 49

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